

**Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
Emergency Support Function #10
Colorado State Emergency Response Plan**

Lead Agency: Colorado Department of Public Safety (CDPS), Colorado State Patrol (CSP)

Supporting Agencies: Division of Emergency Management (DEM), Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE), Emergency Management Unit and Radiation Control, Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT), Colorado Department of Public Safety (CDPS), Division of Fire Safety (DFS), Colorado Department of Military and Veteran Affairs (DMVA), Colorado Sheriff's Association (CSA), Fire Chief's Association (FCA)

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Emergency Support Function (ESF #10) is to provide support of local governments in dealing with a major emergency or disaster involving an actual or potential release of hazardous materials, chemical, biological materials, including radioactive materials in an all hazards approach.

II SCOPE

This ESF is intended to provide a coordinated state response to an actual or potential release of hazardous materials, resulting from a:

- A. Transportation incident
- B. Fixed facility incident
- C. Natural disaster (i.e., earthquake. Tornado, flood, etc.)
- D. Terrorist attack

III POLICIES

- A. For the purposes of this ESF, the term hazardous materials is synonymous with hazardous substance. As such, hazardous materials are those materials, wastes, substances, and mixtures, that are inclusive within the definition of a "Hazardous Substance" as provided under §29-22-101 (1), Colorado Revised Statutes (CRS).
- B. The Colorado State Patrol (CSP), as a Designated Emergency Response Authority (DERA)⁽¹⁾, is the primary response authority for incidents on Federal, State or county highways, outside of

municipal city limits. As a DERA, the CSP is authorized by statute to provide support to local government at the request of another DERA, or under established mutual aid.

- C. All participating agencies/departments will operate under the principles and structures of the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

IV SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situations

1. Large quantities of hazardous materials are transported via highway, rail, airfreight, and pipeline within and through the State on a daily basis. Therefore, there is a high probability of an actual or potential release occurring on any given day as a result of a transportation accident and/or incident.
2. Hazardous materials are manufactured, stored, distributed, utilized, and disposed of at numerous fixed facilities located throughout the State. Therefore, there is a high probability of an actual or potential release occurring on any given day.
3. Hazardous, chemical, or biologic agents will be used either as causative agent or a byproduct (debris and human remains/bio-hazard) at any large-scale suspected or actual terrorist event.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. Actual or potential releases of hazardous materials may occur on a daily basis, either by accident or as the result of an intentional / terrorist act.
2. A hazardous materials incident may progress to a point where it becomes a serious threat to the public's health and safety and to the environment.
3. Multiple hazardous materials incidents may occur simultaneously following a major disaster such as a flood or terrorist attack.
4. Exceptions to current disposal practices may be necessary during major disasters.

V CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. In the event of an actual or potential release of hazardous materials within the State which presents a threat to the public health and safety and the environment, this ESF or portions of it may be implemented.
2. This ESF addresses the emergency response phase of the State response to a hazardous materials incident.
3. Unless otherwise specified herein, the response to hazardous materials incidents statewide is handled by the Designated Emergency Response Authority (DERA) within the local jurisdiction.
4. The CSP is responsible for the response to hazardous materials incidents occurring on Federal, State or county highways, outside of municipal city limits.
5. In the event of a terrorist event, the FBI will be the lead agency with State agencies providing support and resources to assist.
6. When required, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) can provide environmental response resources to assist local jurisdictions with the consequences of hazardous materials releases.
7. Frequently, State and local governmental agencies require technical and emergency response assistance from the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) when dealing with the consequences of hazardous materials incidents.
8. Disposal of hazardous materials (waste) is invariably handled by a private clean-up contractor with the responsible transporter or fixed facility being liable for the costs of the response and remediation of the affected area.

B. Organization and Responsibility

1. Colorado State Patrol (CSP)

- a. Is assigned the statutory responsibility as a DERA and performs the associated functions utilizing twelve (two-person) technician level hazmat teams located in strategic locations throughout the State. Locations: Alamosa, Adams County, Castle Rock, Cortez, Glenwood Springs, Grand Junction, Greeley, LaJunta, Limon, Pueblo, Sterling.
- b. Provide emergency response to hazardous materials incidents that occur:
 - (1) On Federal, State and county highways outside of municipal city limits, except where they have delegated their authority.
 - (2) At the boundary between two jurisdictions, one of which is the CSP's, or where the responsible jurisdiction is not readily ascertainable.
 - (3) When the incident initiates within the CSP's jurisdiction but spreads to another.
- c. Provide technical assistance when requested by local jurisdictions or the incident command authority.
- d. Provide personnel to support technical / safety requirements during hazardous material / terrorist incidents, including but not limited to, traffic control, perimeter security, evacuation, etc.
- e. Provide Incident Command (IC) at hazardous material/terrorist incidents that occur within the CSP's jurisdictional authority as a DERA.

- f. Send an Emergency Response Coordinator (ERC) to the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) as requested by DEM.
 - g. Request assistance when necessary from the Division of Emergency Management (DEM) and/or CDPHE.
- 2. Division of Emergency Management (DEM)
 - a. Ensure all support agencies maintain facilities and equipment in a State of operational readiness.
 - b. Ensure the SEOC is maintained in a state of operational readiness.
 - c. Provide a conduit through which local officials can request assistance from State agencies concerning hazardous material/terrorist incidents.
 - d. Activate the SEOC when a hazardous material incident/terrorist event is declared a disaster or when State assistance is requested by the local official and facilitate one or more of the following:
 - (1) Notify State emergency response agencies.
 - (2) Activate State assets for possible deployment.
 - (3) Communicate and coordinate with the on-scene Incident Command Post (ICP) and/or local Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
 - (4) Dispatch an on-scene liaison to the ICP/EOC, as required.
 - e. Coordinate State agency support, provide resource and technical

assistance, and request federal assistance when required or requested by the CSP or DERA.

- f. Develop and conduct State level exercises to test this plan.
- 3. Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE)
 - a. Coordinate with local public health agencies community officials for the assessment process and communication of messages to the public.
 - b. Provide technical support to local and State hazardous materials teams.
 - c. Evaluate and provide recommendations pertaining to the public health's and the environmental risks related o food, air, water, and soil contamination.
 - d. Request federal assistance as necessary
 - e. Recommend hazardous materials disposal option.
 - 4. Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT)
 - a. Provide personnel and heavy equipment to assist with diking operations and other scene control measures during a hazardous material/terrorist incident.
 - b. Provide personnel and equipment to assist with traffic control and scene access and egress.
 - c. Send an ERC to the SEOC as requested by DEM.
 - 5. Division of Fire Safety (DFS)

- a. Provide State level coordination with fire service agencies during declared disasters and major incidents involving hazardous materials.
- b. Provide assistance with locating fire service resources in support of State and local emergency response agencies.
- c. Send an ERC to the SEOC as requested by DEM.

6. Colorado National Guard (CNG)

- a. Provide transportation resources to move emergency response personnel and equipment resources to declared disasters or major incidents involving hazardous materials, when required or requested by DEM or CSP.
- b. Provide personnel and equipment resources to assist with on-scene mitigation operations during a disaster or major incident involving hazardous materials.
- c. Send an ERC to the SEOC as requested by DEM.

7. Other State Agencies

- a. Provide personnel and equipment resources within agencies scope of responsibility and capability, as required and/or requested.
- b. Provide technical or other specialized support as required and/or requested.
- c. Send an ERC to the SEOC as requested by DEM.

VI MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES

A. All Tasked State Agencies

1. In addition to specific responsibilities assigned to each organization, all State agencies have tasked within in this ESF are responsible for the following:
 - a. Developing and maintaining internal policies and procedures in support of this plan.
 - b. Familiarity and use of the National Incident Management System.
 - c. Identify, procure, and store equipment and materials required to perform assigned functions.
 - d. Maintaining current alerting procedures for mobilizing emergency response personnel.
 - e. Training response personnel and validating the plan through participation in training, drills, and exercises.
2. All State agencies are also responsible for developing and maintaining internal policies and procedures⁽²⁾ concerning personal protective measures to be taken during hazardous materials operations (commensurate with the level of response offered), including but not limited to:
 - a. The use appropriate levels of protective clothing and equipment.
 - b. The recognition and identification of hazardous material (chemical and biological) and their dangers.
 - c. The application of other appropriate protective actions on a case-by-case basis.
3. In accordance with assignment of responsibilities in the SEOP, each supporting State agency identified under this ESF will contribute to overall response but will retain full control over its own resources and personnel.

4. Each agency EMC assigned to the SEOC during a disaster or major incident involving hazardous material / terrorist activity, should have:
 - a. Knowledge of their respective agencies capabilities and resources.
 - b. Access to appropriate authority for committing such resources.
 - c. Knowledge of hazardous materials response functions.
 - d. Familiarity with the SEOP and this ESF.
 - e. An appropriate technical and professional background.
 - f. Knowledge of incident command (structure and principles) and operation of the SEOC.

B. Colorado State Patrol (CSP)

1. Develop policies and procedures for deploying personnel and equipment to assist state and local response personnel during hazardous material / terrorist incidents.
2. Develop, implement, and exercise emergency response plans for each Troop's jurisdictional area of responsibility throughout the state. Such plans should include procedures for deploying personnel to assist with scene security, traffic control, evacuation, and other activities at a hazardous material/terrorist incident.
3. Develop Special Operating Procedures (SOP'S) governing the operation of the CSP's technician level hazmat teams.
4. Encourage the development of mutual-aid agreements with other DERA's throughout the State.
5. Utilize the Resource Ordering Status System (ROSS), to provide information on the capabilities of statewide emergency response organizations, including their

available resources. And, to provide a real time incident management capability to support an emergency response to a hazardous material / terrorist incident.

6. Develop and maintain database of hazardous materials clean-up contractors.
7. Enforce the provisions of State laws, rules and regulations with respect to the shipping or transportation of hazardous materials.
8. CSP technician level hazmat teams should train and have knowledge in the area of evidence collection and preservation for a large-scale hazmat/terrorist incident.

C. Division of Emergency Management (DEM)

1. Administer training and planning grants associated with the SARA and the Hazardous Materials Transportation Authorization Act of 1994 (HMTAA).
2. Assist local emergency management and response agencies with developing plans for response to hazardous material or terrorist incident.
3. Coordinate with officials of local government to provide the necessary direction and assistance to establish and maintain Local Emergency Planning Committee's (LEPC) and DERA's throughout the State.
4. Designate appropriate DEM staff to coordinate hazmat response activities with other emergency response agencies during disasters or major incidents.
5. Distribute Federal DOT Emergency Response Guidebooks (ERG) to State and local response agencies and personnel.

D. Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE)

1. Provide personnel to assist with technical support of hazardous materials operations.

2. Maintain records of department recommendations.
 3. Request assistance from federal agencies as necessary.
- E. Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT)
1. Develop policies and procedures for deploying personnel and equipment to assist state and local response personnel during hazardous material / terrorist incidents.
 2. Develop policies and procedures concerning clean-up of hazardous materials spills that occur within a State maintained highway right-of-way.
- F. Division of Fire Safety (DFS)
1. Develop policies and procedures for coordinating fire service activities with the activities of other response organizations during disasters or major incidents involving hazardous material/terrorist activity.
 2. In coordination with the CSP, identify fire departments throughout the state with hazardous material/terrorist response capability.
- G. Colorado National Guard (CNG)
1. Develop policies, procedures, and the appropriate interagency agreements necessary to authorize the use of CNG transportation resources to move emergency response personnel and equipment to disasters or major incidents involving hazardous material / terrorist activity.
 2. Develop policies and procedures for mobilizing personnel and equipment resources to assist with on-scene mitigation operations during a disaster or major incident involving hazardous materials/terrorist activity.

VII RESPONSE AND RECOVERY ACTIVITIES

- A. All Tasked State Agencies

1. Attend briefing and coordinate activities with other participating organizations.
2. Set up work area(s), report needs to SEOC Manager, and initiate response / recovery activities as dictated by the situation.
3. Maintain logs of activities, messages, etc.
4. Initiate internal notification recall actions.
5. Notify field personnel of appropriate protective actions given an identified threat.
6. Maintain records of individual employees exposed to chemical/biological/radiological material at incident sites and provide for follow-up monitoring and/or treatment if required.

B. Colorado State Patrol (CSP)

1. As the primary DERA, or when requested through mutual-aid, deploy hazardous materials enforcement and response team(s) to provide technician level response to mitigate an actual or potential release of hazardous materials at a transportation or fixed facility incident / accident.
2. Provide and/or participate in on-scene command and control utilizing unified incident command principles.
3. Deploy personnel to secure areas around established perimeters of hazardous materials accident scenes, assist with traffic control activities, and assist with evacuation/movement activities.
4. When responsible as the DERA, provide for supervision of clean-up at a transportation incident / accident in consultation with Federal, State, and local agencies having regulatory authority for clean-up.
5. Enforce provisions of federal and state law and/or regulation with respect to the transportation of hazardous materials.

C. Division Emergency Management (DEM)

1. Notify and dispatch appropriate State and local personnel to assist with emergency operations.
2. If warranted, request Federal assistance through the appropriate regional office, or the Joint Operations Center (JOC) if activated.
3. Maintain logs and records concerning the incident and its effects.
4. At the request of the local ICP/EOC or emergency response personnel on-scene, initiate contact with the following:
 - a. Chemical Emergency Information Center, CHEMTREC®;
 - b. National Response Center (NRC); or
 - c. Cleanup contractors, transporters, shippers, or other interested parties.
5. Notify the appropriate state ERCs or other contact personnel.
6. In consultation and coordination with the local ICP/EOC:
 - a. Coordinate deployment of mutual-aid emergency response resources, including fire and EMS; and
 - b. Develop and establish priorities for resource deployment when multiple incidents are involved.

D. Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE)

1. Deploy personnel to assist with hazardous materials operations as requested by DEM.
2. Maintain records of agency activities with regard to recommendations made by department personnel.

3. Request assistance from other State agencies and participant organizations as required to perform assigned duties.

E. Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT)

1. Deploy personnel and equipment to support hazmat incident operations as requested by DEM.
2. Provide public information on road closures and/or alternative routes utilizing the capabilities of the Traffic Operations Center (TOC).

1. Refer to §29-22-103, CRS.

2. Such policies and procedures should be based on not less than the minimum standards required by the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and promulgated under the provision of OSHA §1910.120.